

Boilers

Safety and Health Conference 2016

Ron Sleeth

While on active duty from 1968 to 1972 with the US Navy, Ron attended boiler class A school in 1968 at the US Naval Station Great Lakes II reached the rate of BT2 and worked on and fired the boilers on the USS Hanson DD 832 and USS Chicago CG 11.

After separation in 1972 worked for the US Marine Corps at Barstow California as a Boiler Operator and Boilermaker for 28 years then retired.

After retiring from the US Marine Corps Base Ron worked in the power plant at KSU for 2.5 years then the Department of Labor as an inspector from 2004 to 2013.

In 2013 the boiler inspectors were moved to the Office of the State Fire Marshal where Ron is a current Deputy Office Boiler Inspector for the state of Kansas



Michael Lutz

Worked as a boiler maintenance and operations mechanic for Kansas Public School systems, USD 409 Atchison Kansas, for 13 years as well as Lansing Correctional Facility for 17 years before becoming a deputy boiler inspector for the Office of the State Fire Marshal in 2013.

Michael earned his certificate in building trades from the

building trades from the Northeast Kansas Vocational Technical Schools and his Associates Degree from Kansas City Kansas Community College.



Robert Stimson

Retired from the Air Force after 17 years of service. Was Stationed in Ramstein AB, Germany; Hurlburt Field, FL; Minot AFB, ND; and retired out of McConnell AFB, KS. After the Air Force he worked for Sedgwick County Facility Maintenance before coming to work for the Office of the State Fire Marshal as a Deputy Boiler Inspector April of 2015. Robert earned an associates degree in Mechanical and Electrical Technology from the Community College of the Air Force in 2009.



Jeremy Fudge

After Graduating High School Jeremy went to Missouri Welding Institute in 1999. After graduating Jeremy started working as a pipe fitter and welder for the oil refining and nuclear energy and power production facilities on the essential piping and critical systems through out the continental United States. Until he come to work at the Fire Marshal Office in January of 2016



David Witzke

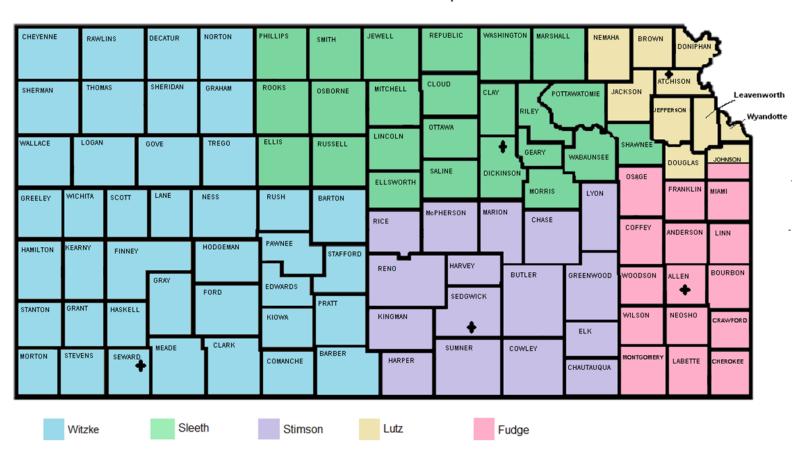
Worked for National Beef as a boiler maintenance and operations mechanic for 15 years in Liberal Kansas. He started with the Office of the State Fire Marshal in July of 2016.

David attended Garden City Ammonia Program, Boiler Operator 1 Course



Where we operate

Office of the State Fire Marshal - Boiler Inspector Territories



What do we do?

The Office of the State Fire Marshal is dedicated to protecting the lives and property of the citizens of Kansas from the hazards of fire, explosion and hazardous materials. Our aim is to reduce the deaths, injuries, and property losses of Kansans through:

- Inspection
- Enforcement
- Regulation
- Investigation
- Hazardous material incident mitigation
- Public education

Authority

Kansas Statute gives us authority under Kansas Fire Prevention Code and Boiler Statutes at

www.firemarshal.ks.gov

HOME ABOUT THE OFFICE DIVISION FORMS/REGULATIONS NEWS/EVENTS AGENCY RESOURCES CONTACT US

BOILER CONTACT INFORMATION

Boiler Safety Unit

Office of the State Fire Marshal

800 SW Jackson, Suite 104

Topeka, KS 66612-1216

785-296-3401

boiler.inspection@ksfm.ks.gov

FORMS

Boiler Inspection Request

Boiler Accident Report

Boiler & Pressure Vessel Inspector Application

LINKS AND RESOURCES

Boiler Online Payment Portal

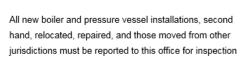
Boiler FAQs

Kansas Boiler Act

Home / Boilers

BOILER INSPECTIONS

Boilers and pressure vessels that fall under the Kansas Boiler Safety Act shall be constructed to a recognized code of construction and be registered with the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors. Visit The National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors for more information.





scheduling, by the installer, owner or operator, prior to being placed in operation.

All welded repairs and alterations on boilers or pressure vessels shall be performed by a firm that holds a National Board "R" Stamp. Repair forms are filed in this office.

Responsibilities for the Boiler Inspection & Safety Unit include:

- Oversee inspection, installation and repairs on all boilers and pressure vessels that are subject to the Kansas Boiler Safety Act, K.S.A. 44-913 et seq
- · Maintain historical and current boiler safety records
- Issue operating certificates
- Perform the first inspection on all boilers and pressure vessels

Kansas Boiler Act - The Law, Rules and Regulations

Governing Boiler Construction, Installation, Inspection,
Maintenance and Repair of Boilers

Boiler Payment Portal

The Office of the Fire Marshal is now able to accept your Boiler Invoice Payment Online via Credit Card

www.firemarshal.ks.gov

Boiler Division

- Came from Kansas Dept. of Labor in 2014
- Inspect approx. 6,000 units a year
- Work in connection with OSFM inspectors



Partnership

OSFM Fire Inspectors

+ Boiler Inspectors

= Safe Buildings



Mot Water Supply Boiler

- Mot Water Supply Boiler
- Fired Storage Water Heater

- Mot Water Supply Boiler
- Fired Storage Water Heater

- Mot Water Supply Boiler
- Fired Storage Water Heater
- Water Heater
- A vessel heating for external uses by gas, oil, electricity or solar energy that does not exceed 160 PSI or 210° Fahrenheit

- Mot Water Supply Boiler
- Fired Storage Water Heater
- Water Heater
- A vessel heating for external uses by gas, oil, electricity or solar energy that does not exceed 160 PSI or 210° Fahrenheit
 - 200,000 BTUH or more
 - 85 Gallons or more
 - Cannot be used for Heating

Boilers

Boilers

 A closed vessel in which water or other liquid is heated, steam vapor is generated or steam is superheated, or in which any combination of these functions is accomplished, under pressure or vacuum, for use internal or external to itself, by direct application of energy from the combustion of fuels or of electric or solar power.

Boilers

- A closed vessel in which water or other liquid is heated, steam vapor is generated or steam is superheated, or in which any combination of these functions is accomplished, under pressure or vacuum, for use internal or external to itself, by direct application of energy from the combustion of fuels or of electric or solar power.
 - High and low pressure Steam
 - High and low pressure Hot water

Boilers

- A closed vessel in which water or other liquid is heated, steam vapor is generated or steam is superheated, or in which any combination of these functions is accomplished, under pressure or vacuum, for use internal or external to itself, by direct application of energy from the combustion of fuels or of electric or solar power.
 - High and low pressure Steam
 - High and low pressure Hot water
 - Used for Heating
 - Used for Process
 - Used for Power

Pressure Vessels

- Pressure Vessels
 - Greater than 15 Cu Ft and 250 PSIG
 - Greater than 1.5 cu Ft and 600 PSIG

- Pressure Vessels
 - Greater than 15 Cu Ft and 250 PSIG
 - Greater than 1.5 cu Ft and 600 PSIG
- Unfired Pressure Vessels

- Pressure Vessels
 - Greater than 15 Cu Ft and 250 PSIG
 - Greater than 1.5 cu Ft and 600 PSIG
- Unfired Pressure Vessels
 - Similar to pressure vessels in construction but application of heat comes from high or low pressure steam or hot water supplied from outside an source to heat its contents in the similar fashion as a boiler

- Pressure Vessels
 - Greater than 15 Cu Ft and 250 PSIG
 - Greater than 1.5 cu Ft and 600 PSIG
- Unfired Pressure Vessels
 - Similar to pressure vessels in construction but application of heat comes from high or low pressure steam or hot water supplied from outside an source to heat its contents in the similar fashion as a boiler
- Auto Claves

Pressure Vessels

- Greater than 15 Cu Ft and 250 PSIG
- Greater than 1.5 cu Ft and 600 PSIG

Unfired Pressure Vessels

 Similar to pressure vessels in construction but application of heat comes from high or low pressure steam or hot water supplied from outside an source to heat its contents in the similar fashion as a boiler

Auto Claves

 Pressure vessels that use steam or heat and vacuum together for its designed purpose

2015 the State Fire Marshals Boiler Inspectors identified 1172 violations

- 2015 the State Fire Marshals Boiler Inspectors identified 1172 violations
 - 1 Controls 391 violations *

- 2015 the State Fire Marshals Boiler Inspectors identified 1172 violations
 - 1 Controls 391 violations *
 - 2 Piping 440 violations *

- 2015 the State Fire Marshals Boiler Inspectors identified 1172 violations
 - 1 Controls 391 violations *
 - 2 Piping 440 violations *
 - 3 Manufacturing Data & Name Plate 3 violations

- 2015 the State Fire Marshals Boiler Inspectors identified 1172 violations
 - 1 Controls 391 violations *
 - 2 Piping 440 violations *
 - 3 Manufacturing Data & Name Plate 3 violations
 - 4 Boiler Components 19 violations

- 2015 the State Fire Marshals Boiler Inspectors identified 1172 violations
 - 1 Controls 391 violations *
 - 2 Piping 440 violations *
 - 3 Manufacturing Data & Name Plate 3 violations
 - 4 Boiler Components 19 violations
 - 5 Pressure Relieving Devices 272 violations *

- 2015 the State Fire Marshals Boiler Inspectors identified 1172 violations
 - 1 Controls 391 violations *
 - 2 Piping 440 violations *
 - 3 Manufacturing Data & Name Plate 3 violations
 - 4 Boiler Components 19 violations
 - 5 Pressure Relieving Devices 272 violations *
 - 6 Pressure Vessels 25 violations

- 2015 the State Fire Marshals Boiler Inspectors identified 1172 violations
 - 1 Controls 391 violations *
 - 2 Piping 440 violations *
 - 3 Manufacturing Data & Name Plate 3 violations
 - 4 Boiler Components 19 violations
 - 5 Pressure Relieving Devices 272 violations *
 - 6 Pressure Vessels 25 violations
 - 7 Miscellaneous 22 violations

94% of the violations found were in these areas

- ≥ 94% of the violations found were in these areas
- Controls 391

- № 94% of the violations found were in these areas
- Controls 391
 - Emergency Shut Offs Missing
 - Hard wire electrical connection

- ≥ 94% of the violations found were in these areas
- Controls 391
 - Emergency Shut Offs Missing
 - Hard wire electrical connection
- Piping 440

- № 94% of the violations found were in these areas
- Controls 391
 - Emergency Shut Offs Missing
 - Hard wire electrical connection
- Piping 440
 - Fuel supply

- ≥ 94% of the violations found were in these areas
- Controls 391
 - Emergency Shut Offs Missing
 - Hard wire electrical connection
- Piping 440
 - Fuel supply
 - Shut off valves
 - Vent system to a safe point of discharge

- ≥ 94% of the violations found were in these areas
- Controls 391
 - Emergency Shut Offs Missing
 - Hard wire electrical connection
- Piping 440
 - Fuel supply
 - Shut off valves
 - Vent system to a safe point of discharge
- Pressure relieving devices 272

- 94% of the violations found were in these areas
- Controls 391
 - Emergency Shut Offs Missing
 - Hard wire electrical connection
- Piping 440
 - Fuel supply
 - Shut off valves
 - Vent system to a safe point of discharge
- Pressure relieving devices 272
 - Set pressure, capacity
 - Discharge piping











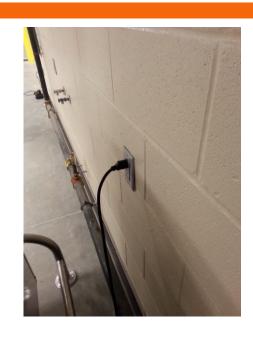


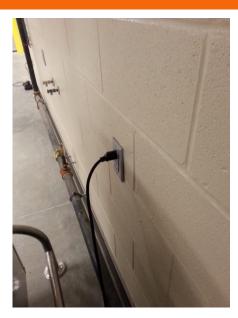






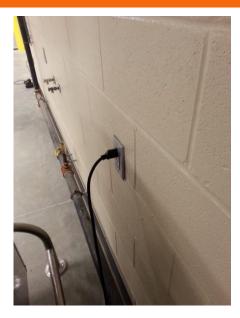






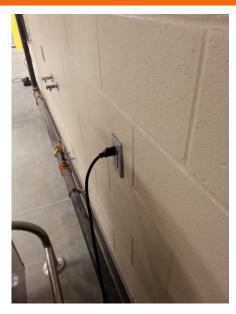








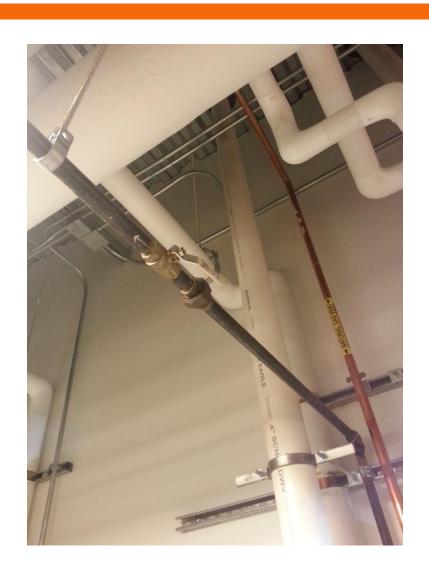






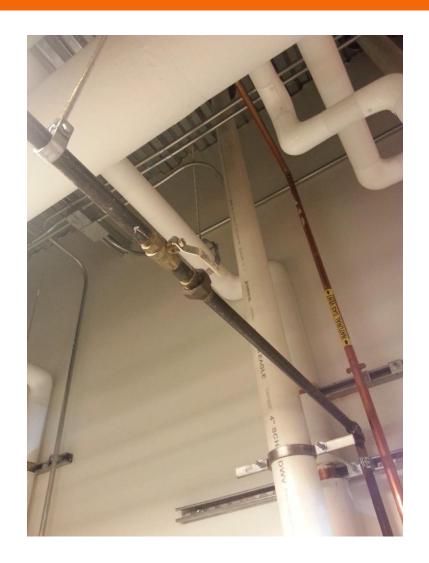


183 Missing Handles on Fuel Supply's



183 Missing Handles on Fuel Supply's





183 Missing Handles on Fuel Supply's







144 Gas Vent Not Properly Piped



144 Gas Vent Not Properly Piped





144 Gas Vent Not Properly Piped







Each object needs it have a pressure reliving device of some form installed



- Each object needs it have a pressure reliving device of some form installed
- The relive device must have a data plate and ASME stamp



- Each object needs it have a pressure reliving device of some form installed
- The relive device must have a data plate and ASME stamp
- Types
 - Spring loaded
 - Rupture disk



- Each object needs it have a pressure reliving device of some form installed
- The relive device must have a data plate and ASME stamp
- Types
 - Spring loaded
 - Rupture disk
- Set pressure is not allowed to exceed the maximum working pressure of any object on the system



- Each object needs it have a pressure reliving device of some form installed
- The relive device must have a data plate and ASME stamp
- Types
 - Spring loaded
 - Rupture disk
- Set pressure is not allowed to exceed the maximum working pressure of any object on the system
- Must be discharged to a safe point of discharge



- Each object needs it have a pressure reliving device of some form installed
- The relive device must have a data plate and ASME stamp
- Types
 - Spring loaded
 - Rupture disk
- Set pressure is not allowed to exceed the maximum working pressure of any object on the system
- Must be discharged to a safe point of discharge
- Discharge piping must be metallic



124 Discharge piping violations



- 124 Discharge piping violations
- Remember discharge piping needs to be metallic even on pool heaters



- 124 Discharge piping violations
- Remember discharge piping needs to be metallic even on pool heaters
- The pipe needs to extent to 6 inches of the ground or piped to the drain.



- 124 Discharge piping violations
- Remember discharge piping needs to be metallic even on pool heaters
- The pipe needs to extent to 6 inches of the ground or piped to the drain.
- The piping needs to be supported



- 124 Discharge piping violations
- Remember discharge piping needs to be metallic even on pool heaters
- The pipe needs to extent to 6 inches of the ground or piped to the drain.
- The piping needs to be supported
- The end cannot have threads



Relief devices three measurements



- Relief devices three measurements
 - Size
 - Set point
 - Capacity



- Relief devices three measurements
 - Size
 - Set point
 - Capacity
- The size is the physical size of the relief device



- Relief devices three measurements
 - Size
 - Set point
 - Capacity
- The size is the physical size of the relief device
- The set point is the pressure which the relief opens



- Relief devices three measurements
 - Size
 - Set point
 - Capacity
- The size is the physical size of the relief device
- The set point is the pressure which the relief opens
- The capacity is the BTUs or LBS per hour of steam the device can discharge



- Relief devices three measurements
 - Size
 - Set point
 - Capacity
- The size is the physical size of the relief device
- The set point is the pressure which the relief opens
- The capacity is the BTUs or LBS per hour of steam the device can discharge
 - The total capacity of each relief device combined shall meet or exceed the overall capacity of the input of the object



References

- State of Kansas Boiler Safety Act
- ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code
- K.S.A 44-913
- International Fire/Building Code 2006

QUESTIONS?

800 SW Jackson, Suite 104
Topeka KS 66612
785 296 3401
www.firemarshal.gov